

viti-notes

[Effective chemical use]



Research to Practice

Determining dilute water volumes for spraying

Viti-note Summary:

- Measuring in-field dilute volumes
 - Test spraying to run-off using vineyard spray equipment
 - Using a knapsack/backpack sprayer
 - Local knowledge and experience
 - Unit Canopy Row calculations
 - Avicare recommendations

Other topics in this Viti-Notes series include:

- Targeting sprays for vineyard pests and diseases
- Maintaining product performance in spray mixes
- Selecting and using spray adjuvants
- Understanding chemical 'modes of action'
- Managing chemical resistance in the vineyard
- Equipment adjustment and evaluation to maximise spray coverage
- A single rate per hectare – why it shouldn't be used
- Determining chemical rates for dilute and concentrate spraying
- *Determining dilute water volumes for spraying*
- Calculating chemical rates for vines

The water volume that produces coverage to the 'point of run off' (where the vine canopy is thoroughly wet) is termed the dilute volume. This spray volume is the key in determining the amount of chemical that should be applied to a vine canopy to deposit a lethal dose.

The label RATE /100L in conjunction with the dilute volume determines the amount of product that must be applied to a particular canopy whether dilute or concentrate spraying.

Currently there are four options for determining the dilute volume required for a particular vine canopy:

- Measure in-field dilute volumes by test spraying to run-off.
- Use estimates based on past experience or regional best practice for similar situations.
- Use Vine-Row-Volume methods such as Unit Canopy Row (UCR).
- Follow Avicare recommendations (Avicare is the National Association for Crop Production and Animal Health).

Determining the point of run off for a vine canopy can be difficult and quite subjective. Any of the methods described below can be used to estimate the dilute volume although in-field measurement will probably provide the most accurate result. Remember that if a sprayer setup has been optimised to achieve good coverage throughout a vine canopy then the estimated dilute volume need only be within 10% to 15% of the 'true' value to achieve effective application.

Measuring in-field dilute volumes

Test spraying to run-off using vineyard spray equipment

When spray equipment is available (regardless of whether dilute or concentrate spraying is conducted), test spraying to run off using water is the most accurate method to determine the dilute water volume. For a particular vine canopy the sprayer is firstly set up to provide maximum spray coverage and this remains unchanged during dilute volume determination. Correctly setting up the sprayer will ensure that droplets cover all parts of the canopy as evenly as possible. If a wetting agent is to be used for spraying then it should be added to the water before test runs begin. During test spraying water volumes are increased or decreased until a point is reached where the spray liquid is considered to cover all parts of the canopy more or less to the point of run off.

When using spray equipment designed to achieve coverage at low spray volumes such as air shear equipment difficulties arise in attempting to use the above method, as this type of sprayer cannot be adjusted easily to spray to run-off. On some relatively small vine canopies it may be possible to determine an approximate dilute volume using a concentrate sprayer, as test water volumes used will be within the normal operating range of the equipment.

Using a knapsack/backpack sprayer

A knapsack sprayer can be used to spray a vine canopy to run off to estimate the dilute volume and early in the season it can be a relatively accurate method. The volume used is then multiplied by the number of vines to be sprayed. Care should be taken though as this method can overestimate the dilute volume on

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larger canopies. Studies have shown that a high-pressure hand lance applied to the outside of the canopy appears to give results similar to those achieved using a sprayer. This method should be practiced before it is used to measure the dilute volume.

Local knowledge and experience

Distinct knowledge or past experience may allow growers to estimate the dilute volume a particular canopy requires at a specific growth stage during the season. A neighbour with a similar trellising system who uses dilute spraying may be able to provide information on dilute volumes being used for similar canopies. If no information is available then it is possible is to continue using concentrate spray volumes and chemical rates that have provided consistent control in difficult canopies or varieties.

Unit Canopy Row calculations

Unit canopy row (UCR) is a method that enables chemical rate adjustments to be made for different canopies or growth stages to achieve consistent chemical doses during the season. It can be used to estimate the dilute water volume based on canopy size and is a relatively simple method using litres per 100 metre of row length rather than litres per hectare as the standard unit of measure for water volumes.

One UCR is defined as a 1 metre wide x 1 metre high canopy of 100 metre length

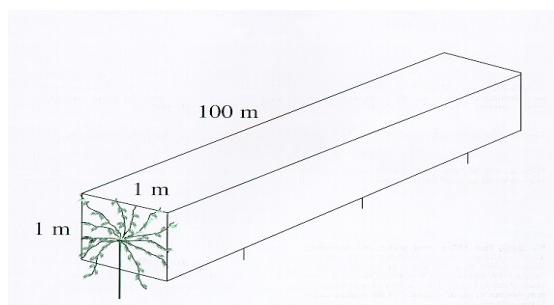


Figure 1. One unit canopy row (UCR). Diagram courtesy of Furness and Magarey.

UCR is based on the assumption that 30 litres of spray mixture will thoroughly wet a vine canopy that is 1 metre high by 1 metre wide and 100 metres in length, though in reality this value can vary from 20 to 50L/UCR depending on canopy type and density.

SAMPLE CALCULATION:

Dilute spray volume (L/100m) = 20 to 50 L/UCR x canopy height (m) x canopy width (m)

The UCR method can provide an initial estimate of the dilute spray volume but does not take into account the interaction between canopy type, density, weather and spray equipment. Sprayer set up and air output will also affect the spray volume retained by a vine canopy.

Avcare recommendations

Avcare recommendations may be useful to viticulturists with concentrate sprayers (which do not spray to run off and so cannot be used to determine dilute volumes directly) or who have little experience in estimating these volumes. A table of 'indicative dilute volumes' has been developed by Avcare for sprawl and VSP canopy types based on vine dimensions. It shows a range of suggested dilute volumes for four canopy sizes and has been mainly developed for operators with air shear equipment who concentrate spray, but may also be used when dilute spraying.

When using these recommendations the following considerations should be taken into account:

- Volumes indicated are generally applicable;
- If the spray volume applied is less than that indicated in the table for a particular canopy size then the application should be considered concentrate spraying;
- Higher volumes in the ranges should be selected for those canopies at the upper end of each size category;
- Within the ranges of volumes presented, a water volume towards the higher end should be selected when the canopy density increases;
- A trial and error approach may be required to determine appropriate volumes for a particular canopy size;
- When using the table to determine dilute volumes be aware of any label warnings that specify maximum concentration factors and do not exceed these.
- Although volumes suggested for larger canopies are high compared to industry practice, anecdotal evidence indicates that some growers have been using dilute volumes that are lower than required on larger canopies with generally consistent results, though some consideration should be given to suggested volumes in a high-pressure season or when spraying to save a crop.

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INDICATIVE WATER VOLUMES FOR DILUTE SPRAYING GRAPEVINES

SPRAWL CANOPY	Up to 0.5x0.5 m	Up to 1x1 m	Up to 1.5x1.5 m	Up to 2x2m and above
Indicative volume L/100 m	10 to 20	20 to 40	45 to 60	60 to 90
Indicative volume L/ha (for 3 m row spacing *)	300 to 600	650 to 1,300	1,500 to 2,000	2,000 to 3,000

VSP CANOPY	Up to 0.5x0.5 m	Up to 1x1 m	"Wires up" stage, up to 1.5x0.5 m	Up to 2x0.5 m
Indicative volume L/100 m	10 to 20	20 to 40	30 to 45	45 to 75
Indicative volume L/ha (for 3 m row spacing *)	300 to 600	650 to 1,300	1,000 to 1,500	1,500 to 2,500

Diagram source: Radunz, L (Ed.) New label directions for spraying – A review of experiences over the past year.

Sample calculation – Avcare recommendations

You have a 'sparse' and open VSP canopy 1.2 m high x 0.6 m wide at the 'wires-up' stage at a 2.5 m row spacing.

The indicative volumes table for a VSP canopy 1.5 m high x 0.5 m wide suggests using a dilute volume of between 30 and 45L/100 m. Since the VSP being sprayed has slightly less canopy volume than in the recommendations and is relatively open, a spray volume at the lower end of the range suggested is appropriate.

Furthermore based on previous experience with dilute spraying you know that consistent disease control has been achieved in the past using a chemical rate based on dilute volumes of between 24 and 30L/100 m. In this example the indicative volumes table confirms that a dilute volume of between 25 and 35L/100 m is appropriate for a sparse VSP canopy of this size and you select 27L/100 m as the dilute spray volume. This can be converted to L/ha if required:

SAMPLE CALCULATION:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Dilute spray volume (L/ha)} \\
 &= L/100m \times 10,000 \text{ sq. m/ha} \div \text{row spacing (m)} \div 100 \\
 &= 27 \times 10,000 \div 2.5 \div 100 \\
 &= 1080 \text{ L/ha (for a 2.5 m row spacing)}
 \end{aligned}$$

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Further information

Innovator network factsheets

Spray application by Alison MacGregor

http://www.gwrdc.com.au/webdata/resources/files/GWR_070_Spray_Application_Fact_Sheet_FINAL_WEB.pdf

Training

For regional specific training in pest and disease control, the AWRI is running Research to Practice: Integrated Pest Management for changing viticultural environments.

Contact

Marcel Essling: rtp@awri.com.au for more information.

Agrochemical information

Agrochemicals registered for use in Australian Viticulture - updated annually.

Visit www.awri.com.au for the latest version.

Useful references

Nicholas, P., Magarey, P.A. and Wachtel, M. (Eds.) 1994 Diseases and pests, Grape Production Series 1, Hyde Park Press, Adelaide (a glove box edition of this book is also available).

For images of grapevine symptoms visit www.winetitles.com/diagnosis/index.asp

Product or service information is provided to inform the viticulture sector about available resources and should not be interpreted as an endorsement.



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